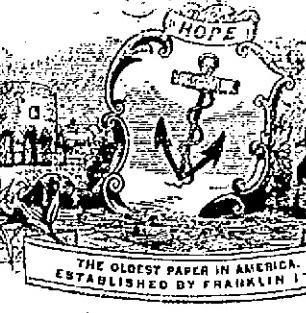


Newport



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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1765, and is now in its one hundred and forty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions has been printed in the English language. It is a large quarto, nearly forty-four columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected intelligence and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in almost other states, the printed space given to advertising is very valuable to business.

Terms: \$20 a year. Advances single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Separate copies sent free, and special services given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALIBORI LODGE No. 93, N. E. O. P.; John Allen, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; Alex. McLeish, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.; Albert C. Cladbourne, Chancellor Commandeur; Daniel P. Bull, Keeper of Records and Seal; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P.; Sir Knight Captain ———; Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

A Calm Election.

Election Day in Newport passed off very quietly. It is Newport's exclusive holiday, so of course it had to be observed with appropriate setting of flags, flags and fire crackers, but the large parades and other features of the last few years were conspicuously absent. The day was a quiet one. The weather was all that could be desired, however, and the people passed the day as pleased them best. There were sailing parties, excursions into the country, etc., and the day was generally passed pleasantly. The evening was enhanced by three alarms of fire which gave the people a chance to see the engines run.

Governor Dyer came down from Providence by boat Monday afternoon and was met at the wharf by the Newport Naval Reserves and Newport Artillery and escorted to the Aquidneck, which as usual was the headquarters of the governor and many of the members of the general assembly. There was a large crowd on the street to see the brief parade. In the evening the Newport Band played on the lawn of the Aquidneck and Governor Dyer held an informal reception within.

Tuesday morning the Newport Artillery and the Newport Naval Reserves marched to the Aquidneck and escorted the governor's party to the State House, where a brief session of the general assembly was held, adjournment being soon taken to two o'clock.

After the announcement of the election of Governor Gregory and the state officers, the parade again formed and escorted the new officers and members of the legislature over the route of march ending at the Aquidneck. The only military companies in line were the Newport Artillery and Newport Naval Reserves, headed by the Newport Band, and Colonel Herbert Bliss was in command of the line. The gun squad of the Newport Artillery Company fired the usual salutes upon the announcement of the election of the new governor.

The Newport County Club and the Newport Business Men's Association kept open house during the day, as did several smaller clubs and many private families. The members of the legislature as usual brought their families, many of whom were domiciled in the hospitable private residences of Newport's citizens.

The sessions of the Naval War College begin today. This year will witness a departure from the course of former years in that prominent army officers will assist in the work. The schedule for yesterday and today was as follows: Friday, June 1st, the officers in attendance report; the officers organize in committees. Saturday, June 2nd, 10:30 a. m., the Opening Address, by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; 11:15 a. m., Reception by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The eclipse of Monday morning was seen at intervals in this city, when the clouds broke for a few seconds at a time. No smoked glass was required to look through as the clouds made a very effectual screen.

The eat boat race under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Club, which was scheduled for Monday, has been postponed until today and will be held at two o'clock.

Recent Deaths.

William Lovie Tilley.

William Lovie Tilley died at his residence last Monday morning after a long illness. About a year and a half ago he suffered a paralytic stroke and since then had been confined to his house, his condition steadily growing worse and finally culminating in his death. Mr. Tilley was at one time one of the best known residents of the city. He was descended from an old Newport family, being a son of the late Thomas S. Tilley who was for many years sheriff of Newport county. Early in life he went to California and remained there for several years. During the civil war he served in the pay department and after its close became a member of Chas. E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., of this city. He was also a member of Rhode Island Lodge and Aquidneck Encampment, I. O. O. F., and has held office in both bodies. He was at one time deputy sheriff and had also occupied the office of probate clerk. He was three times married. A widow and four children survive him, Thomas S. Percy, and Laura G. Tilley of this city and Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham of Middletown.

Bernard J. Benson.

Mr. Bernard J. Benson died at his home on Rhode Island avenue last Saturday, following an illness of considerable duration. He had been in the employ of the Fall River Line of steamers for 27 years, being, at the time of his death, chief engineer. He was highly regarded by his superiors in the service and was known as a careful, reliable man. He leaves many intimate friends in this city. He was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., and Newport Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M. He was also a member of the Lawrence Club. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Funeral services were held, from his late residence Tuesday morning, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone officiating. The services were largely attended. St. Paul's Lodge attending in a body. Prominent officers of the Fall River Line were present and the fellow officers of the deceased from the Plymouth attended. floral tributes were many and elaborate.

Recent Wedding.

King-Chace.

A very quiet but extremely pretty wedding took place at Emmanuel Church, Anacostia, D. C., on Wednesday, May 29, at 11 a. m., when Mr. Joseph T. King, son of Mrs. Carrie M. King, of Washington, D. C., was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth W. Chace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Chace, who were formerly residents of Newport. The ceremony, that of the Episcopal faith, was performed by Rev. Mr. Davenport.

The bride, who is an exceedingly pretty and attractive young lady, looked charming in a traveling suit of brown, wearing a pale blue silk waist, with a large hat of black, trimmed with black and pale blue tips.

Miss Maria M. Sparks, of Washington, was maid of honor. The bride was given away by Mr. George Sherman, of this city, who also performed the duties of best man.

Owing to illness in the bride's family, the bridal party was driven to the home of the groom's mother, where an elaborate wedding breakfast was served. As the bridal party entered the house, the bridal march from Lohengrin was played. The rooms at the home of the groom were elaborate and beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants and cut flowers. After the breakfast was over and congratulations had been extended to the newly wedded couple, they departed for Philadelphia on their wedding trip and will be at home to their many friends and acquaintances after June the 1st, at their future home, 153 D Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

The presents were numerous and beautiful, including quite a sum of money from different friends.

A Pleasant Occasion.

At the regular meeting of the New- port Royal Arch Chapter held Thursday evening, M. E. Grand High Priest Horace S. Richardson, of Providence, was present with a full suite of grand officers.

At the close of the secret was the Grand High Priest in behalf of the Grand Chapter presented to M. E. Past Grand High Priest Hou. Robert S. Franklin, a Past Grand High Priest's jewel, to which Companions Franklin responded in very appropriate remarks. The jewel is of solid gold and is a very handsome piece of workmanship. The jewel intended for Past Grand High Priest Santon has not been presented owing to his absence. It will be presented at a later meeting.

The eat boat race under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Club, which was scheduled for Monday, has been postponed until today and will be held at two o'clock.

Armored cruiser New York, Admir-

General Assembly.

Considerable Important Business Transacted at the May Session in this City.

The general assembly was organized for the year on Tuesday, after the retiring governor had been escorted to the state house by the local militia. The senate was called to order by Governor Dyer, and after the calling of the roll the oath was administered to the members.

Eugene P. Warner was re-elected clerk of the senate and Secretary of State Bennett administered the oath. Prayer was offered by Rev. Emery H. Porter. The resignation of Hon. Charles Matteson as chief justice of the Supreme Court was read, and accepted in a resolution expressive of appreciation of his able services of twenty-five years, and authorizing the sheriff of Providence County to present him with his chair and desk in the court house. The report of Captain Geo. H. Webb regarding the state's claim against the national government was received. Governor Gregory announced the appointment of members of his staff.

The house was called to order by Mr. Sheffield, senior member from Newport, and the oath was administered to the members. Mr. Holden was re-elected speaker and Messrs. Lee and Mowry were re-elected reading and recording clerks respectively. Prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas E. Chandler. A resolution was then adopted inviting the senate to join the house in grand committee. Several new acts were introduced, among them one to issue bonds to provide \$700,000 for the completion of the new state house. The senate passed both branches of the legislature.

The act establishing a police commission for the city of Newport was reported by the judiciary committee of the house, some amendments having been made to the original bill. Chairman Blodgett spoke in explanation of the bill, saying that a public hearing had been held, at which leading citizens were present who took interest in the proceedings. The city council has taken no action either for or against it. The limit of service of the members has been changed so that one should expire in January, 1901, one in 1901 and one in 1900. The members are not confined to this business alone. Mr. Blodgett thought it would be a safe act to try and would probably overcome some abuses.

Mr. Crosby spoke briefly, saying that on principle he was opposed to the bill but that he would support it if he thought it was presented in good faith. He presented as an amendment a number of names of representative citizens from whom the appointments should be made. Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Rice of Pawtucket spoke briefly. Dr. Garvin of Cumberland thought the principle of the bill was all wrong and outlined a plan which he considered better. Mr. Murphy favored a postponement for two weeks. He thought that the term of office of members was too long. Mr. Sheffield spoke in support of the bill. He said public sentiment demanded a change in police matters and that relief could only come from the governor. He further explained the bill briefly.

The amendment offered by Mr. Crosby was rejected and Dr. Garvin's motion to recommit was lost. The bill was passed by the house and communicated to the senate, where Messrs. Horton and Freeman spoke in support of Mr. Champlin against it. The bill was passed by the senate in conference and became a law to take effect June 1. The house passed the Pawtucket police bill, taking from the mayor the control of the police force. The charter of the Vasco de Gamma society was amended. The suburban railroad act was passed by the senate as was the act directing the method for bridging the Seekonk by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The Newport Police Commission bill, which was passed by the General Assembly on Thursday, has recently been fully explained in these columns. It authorizes the Governor to appoint a board of three commissioners, one to hold office till January next, one to July 1901 and one to July 1902; these commissioners are to receive a salary of \$1000 a year each, with a clerk at \$500 a year. This commission will grant all licenses of every description, liquor and all others. They will appoint and control the police force and regulate its pay. They will be responsible for the enforcement of the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors and the granting of licenses for the sale of the same. The chief of police will be under the control of this commission and subject to removal by the board at pleasure. In short under this act the board becomes practically the governing body of the city. The mayor is deprived of what few honors he did have.

The appointments to committees were announced. The members from New- port county were appointed as follows:

Senators J. W. Horton of Newport; Milford, chairman; joint standing committee on executive communications.

Representative W. P. Sheffield, Jr., Special legislation, chairman; rules and orders.

Representative John H. Wetherell, Judiciary.

Representative William P. Clarke, Jr., Fisheries, agriculture and mechanics arts.

Representative P. J. Murphy—Rules and orders; joint committee on engrossed bills; joint committee on real estate.

Representative John H. Crosby—Charities and corrections; joint committee on rules and orders.

Senator T. G. Carr of Jamestown—Elections; joint committee on accounts and claims, and on real estate.

Representative J. J. Watson, Jr., Jamestown—Corporations; joint committee on executive communications, and on engrossed acts.

Senator James R. Chase of Middletown—Education; fisheries.

Representative Charles H. Ward of Middletown—Joint committee on accounts and claims.

Representative Elbridge T. Stoddard of Portsmouth—Fishes; special legislation.

Representative Henry C. Anthony of Portsmouth—Joint committee on public health, and real estate.

Senator Christopher E. Champlin of New Shoreham—Corporations, chairman; joint committee on public health.

Representative Ray G. Lewis of New Shoreham—Corporations.

Senator John R. Hicks of Tiverton—On engrossed acts; Education, chairman; joint committee.

Representative George R. Lawton of Tiverton—Corporations; joint committee on printing.

Senator Daniel Wilbur of Little Compton—Elections; fisheries.

Representative George T. Howard of Little Compton—Fishes; on joint committee on real estate.

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MY NEED.

Just for today, dear Lord; To-morrow it may be. But I rest quietly. Away from all the strife, With watch-to-day is life. If so, I shall not need this help, for I am dead. I may in that short hour return to conqueror.

Just for today, dear Lord; To-day temptation's sweet. All day my heart is at ease, And now there's none to stay you out the narrow way. To-day I fear to fall. Report! Yah! clear recall. Dear Lord, tell now I yield. Be Thou my guide and shield.

—ADELAIDE B. ROE.

DICK HADLOW'S RIDE

A South African War Story.

On the last day of October, 1899, Dick Hadlow made his final preparations for leaving Mafeking. In British Bechuanaland, where the English under Col. Baden-Powell were besieged by the Boers. Dick was a young colonist of 26, a typical specimen of the South African born Englishman, strong, self-reliant, enterprising, well used to field life; just now, for more reasons than one, he was burning for the approach of nightfall and the beginning of an adventurous ride which lay before him.

Dick, who had knocked about in various parts of South Africa in quest of adventure, dollars and experience ever since the age of 18, had, three years back, made a little money in Johannesburg, and for the last two years had been farming just outside of Mafeking. When the war broke out he had, with other Englishmen in that district, come into the town for reasons of safety, and had taken his part in that vigorous defense which the resourceful Baden-Powell was now opposing to the strong force of Boers gathered around.

Hadlow, after volunteering his services, had been selected to carry dispatches from Mafeking down to the Orange River. The telegraph wires had long since been cut, the rails torn up, and the only way of holding communication with the south was by means of bold and well-mounted riders, who knew the wild veld through Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, and were content to take their lives in their hands and run the gauntlet through the cordon of watchful Boers encircling the town. Dick had, as has been stated, seven reasons for taking the ride. First, because the Colossus was asking for some dispatches. Second, for the reason that two prominent storekeepers had offered a handsome premium for any one succeeding in carrying very important business letters of theirs down to the railroad at Orange River. To these two commissions were added the dispatch of cables and letters from various newspaper correspondents. These matters alone were worth a couple of hundred pounds to him if he succeeded. Fourthly, the enterprise jumped exactly with his keen and adventurous spirit. And finally he was exceedingly anxious to see and get news of Edie Janson, a girl for whom he had a very tender admiration.

The afternoon wore on slowly. Mafeking was somnolent under the heat. Commandant Cronje's bombardment had ceased for some time; the men under arms were mostly some way out of town. Dick Hadlow had made all his plans, seen Col. Baden-Powell for the last time, and was now waiting impatiently for darkness and the close of the long day.

At 9 he sauntered off to his bedroom, and thence, half an hour later, went to the stable and saddled up his good nag, a handsome black, rather over fourteen hands, in sound, hard condition; then he quickly walked across the broad market square. The last man to shake hands with him was a well-known up-country trader and storekeeper, for whom he was carrying dispatches. Just before quitting the square, Dick mounted and grasped his friend's hand.

"Good-by, old chap," he said, "and good luck to all you fellows here."

"Good-night, Dick," returned his friend. "Take care of yourself and a lucky journey to you."

They parted with a strong friendly grip, and Dick rode off quietly for the Molopo, no great way beyond. Crossing the river, he struck into the veld, and after being challenged by one of the garrison outposts and giving the password, now began to enter seriously upon the business of the night.

Suddenly from out of the vast silence there came, some 300 yards away to the right, the shrill neigh of a horse, a Dutchman's horse, undoubtedly, which had gotten his own nag's wind and was questioning it. Next instant, in spite of his attempt to quell the sound, his horse lifted its head and uttered a loud, clear call of response. There was nothing for it but a bolt, and, at 9 o'clock in his spurs, Dick galloped strait ahead, reckless of meerkat holes and all the other pitfalls of the veldt. Three rifles were discharged in his direction, but the bullets cut the air idly many safe yards behind him. He heard hurried voices in gutteral Boer tones, more shots were fired, and then the thud of galloping horse came toward him. He pressed on. "Wuk!" From behind him came the consciousness of a fall. That was surely a horse down, and a sharp smothered exclamation from the rider confirmed his surmise. On pursued the legs. At last the shelter of some friendly bush loomed up before him in the starlit darkness.

All that night, setting his course by the stars, Dick Hadlow pushed on at a steady pace; sometimes walking when the bush was troublesome, anon cantering where glades of open country permitted. Twice he off-saddled before the dawn came. Just as the light began to thicken in the eastern sky he ate some breakfast, gave his good nag a feed of mætle, drank some cold coffee from his water bottle—he was afraid to light a fire—and as the wonderful colors of the sunrise began to embazon the heavens, lit his pipe, climbed into the saddle and rode on again. At 1 o'clock Dick rode up the last shallow valley and halted before a single-story, little, white-washed farm house. As he climbed stiffly down a girl ran out to the stoop.

"Dick!" she exclaimed, with a pretty flush upon her sunburnt cheek and a warm sparkle in her brown eyes. "Where in the world have you sprung from?"

"Why, from Mafeking, of course. Gado! I've been there for the last month in Jaeger."

Inconsistent.

"You keep me waiting so long," complained the customer.

"Madam," said the worried grocer, who was economizing in his business by employing only one clerk, "isn't you the woman that was in here yesterday, kicking about short weights?"

Chicago Tribune.

He had taken the girl's proffered hand, and now, holding it in his own, gazed with admiration into her face.

"Edie, I declare, you're looking sweater than ever. I must be looking around, not a soul was within eyeshot—he took the girl by the shoulders and impinged a warm kiss upon not altogether unresponsive lips. She pushed him gently away.

"Dick, you shouldn't. There are Kaffirs about, and all sorts of people, and—well, never mind. You are a dear to come, and how long can you stay, and where are you off to? Father will be back in half an hour for lunch. He will be delighted to see you. Now take your horse round to the stable."

"Why, what's up in this quiet part of the world, Edie?" questioned Dick, "you're not going to be besieged, I hope?"

"No, not exactly," laughed the girl. "But that wretched man, Frans Strydom, our next neighbor, has collected a number of Dutchmen here and is talking very big about commandoes and what he's going to do and so forth."

Dick whistled.

"In that case I must be low until nightfall and the nag is rested," he said. "It's awkward. I wanted to push on."

Mr. Janson came in presently. They had a merry meal together, and sat just within doors, with the windows wide open, exchanging news, the two men smoking and all three discussing with a keen interest the prospects of early reinforcements from England and the chances of the great struggle in Natal and the fate of Kimberley. Presently Dick was laid down for a couple of hours' sleep.

When he awoke it was 4 o'clock. There were ten armed Boers in the room, and Mr. Janson was by his side, plucking his sleeve.

"Wake up, Dick!" he said. "Here's bad news. These fellows arrived you of carrying messages out of Mafeking, and they're going to arrest you. I am afraid, my lad, you'll have to go quietly. They are too many for us, and resistance is out of the question. It's a dashed nuisance, but you won't come to any harm. They'll take you to Vryburg, and when our troops come up country, you'll be released."

Dick looked around and admitted that struggle was useless. Luckily, he had entrusted all his papers to Edie before retiring for his nap, and although the Boers searched him, even down to his boots and gaiters, they found nothing. He was hauled off to Strydom's farm, a quarter of a mile distant, with his hands and legs tied, and put into a room by himself. All



(Just at sunset Edie Janson arrived at Strydom's house.)

IVORINE Washing Powder
24 OZ. PACKAGE 10¢

Many housekeepers say, "I consider the cake of White Glycerine Toilet Soap which I find in each package of Ivorine, worth even more than both together cost me."

Motlo, another Bechuanaland village, was reached by 7 o'clock next morning. All was safe there; no Boer patrols had yet reached this remote district. Some breakfast and two hours' sleep, and once more he mounted his horse for the forty-mile ride to Kuruman, where a remount could easily be procured. The gallant black was looking worn and light and tucked up now, after his 150 miles of travel. Yet his spirit was as keen as ever and he reached heartily for his bridle as Dick once more got to his saddle. A long, weary day of travel, under a parching sun, and over yellow illuminable grass plains, infinitely monotonous to the eye, succeeded. Five miles from Kuruman Dick relieved up his tired nag and halted for his last off-saddle.

Half an hour later, as he rose from the grass and stretched himself by the thorn tree, a bullet whizzed past his ear, and rattled into the tree trunk. Dick was an old campaigner, and knew most tricks of native warfare. He threw up his arms, as if shot, and fell prone to earth, taking care, however, to lay one hand on his loaded rifle. As he squinted out of the corner of his eye, a huge figure of a man leaped into the open from behind a screen of thicket brush, 80 yards away. Dick knew the figure at once; it was Frans Strydom, who, with the skill and venom of a Bushman, had spored him from Mosita, and had thus murderous attacked him. With iron nerve Dick let the man come away from cover—25 yards at least—and, then springing on to one knee, leveled his rifle. Strydom turned to fly. It was too late. His burly form offered a splendid target. The Lee-Metford cracked and the bullet sped true for the Boer's right shoulder, flinging him in his tracks. Dick ran up, saw that the wound was not mortal, bandaged the wretched man up as well as possible, shortly giving him his opinion as he did so, propped him against a tree, and, mounting his own horse and leading the Dutchman's, caulked on to Kuruman. From Kuruman he sent out a cart to bring in the wounded man, a mission which was safely accomplished before nightfall. A long, half-night's rest at Kuruman in a good bed, and, with a fresh horse, he went on his way next morning rejoicing, leaving his treacherous foe in the hands of the good missionary and his wife, all the circumstances of the affair having been reported to the resident magistrate.

Sunswattonah, chief of the Delawares, had only one child—a daughter, Lakatah (Bright Eyes) was beautiful and as graceful as the plain willows which she wove into baskets. The good feeling between the two tribes had ever been secure, but soon it was to be welded still more firmly by the union of these two children of the ruling chieftains.

Three days later, having passed through Daniels' Kull and Douglas in Griqualand, where fresh horses were procured, Dick Hadlow reached Hope Town on the Orange River, whence his dispatches were sent at once northward in safety. From Kuruman he had traveled 19 miles, and from Mafeking 375. Deadly tired and stiff, and travel-worn as he was, he could now afford to look back upon his journey and its incidents with a vast contentment.

DEAR FALLS THROUGH A ROOF.

He Causes Great Excitement in a Pennsylvania Household.

Samuel Reid, a prosperous Montgomery County farmer, has been kept busy telling and retelling to the neighbors how he and his family were literally raised in their home by a huge bear, which finally broke through the roof and fell into the room where their baby boy was sleeping.

Mr. Reid's pretty little two-story cottage resides in an apple orchard three miles north of Willow Grove. He comes to Philadelphia on market days, having a stand in the Kensington market. There it was that his friends gathered yesterday to hear him tell of his thrilling experience.

It was about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Reid says, that he and his wife, having put their three-year-old boy to bed, started out to enjoy the afternoon air. Just at the end of the orchard a strange sight met their eyes. Two hundred feet from the house, coming directly toward them, was a huge bear, lumbering along with two Italians in hot pursuit. With a dash the Reids fled inside and bolted the door. After recovering from their first fright they ventured to look out of a window, when, to their surprise and horror, they spied Bruin seated at the top of an apple tree, one great branch of which overhangs the cottage.

The two Italians below danced around, gesticulated and howled in vain. In answer to Reid's question, it did not take the two Italians long to explain to the farmer that the bear was a pet, which they exhibited. They intended taking him to Reading, but he broke his chain and ran off.

A council of war was held, and for the next hour all sort of devices were made use of to induce the animal to descend, but he would not budge. All the bear were in despair when new actors appeared upon the scene. Three hunters, whose usual Sunday tramp had apparently yielded them nothing so far, came in sight. Seeing the bear they stopped in astonishment. Then, not knowing it was tame, and anxious to distinguish themselves, they opened fire upon the animal.

At the first shot Bruin was perceptibly alarmed. At the second volley he made a mad rush along the bough overhanging the house, lost his footing and fell plump upon the frail roof. Right through he went into the bairn's room, to the immense fright of Mrs. Reid. The Italians, however, dashed into the house and upstairs. There they found things in confusion. The furniture had been smashed by the infuriated animal, but the child was not injured. The bear had not succeeded in removing his muzzle. Throwing themselves on the animal, the Italians, by the use of a whip, brought him into subjection. Then, leading him downstairs, they speedily decamped, leaving a party of foolish hunters to look blank and a Montgomery county farmer to bewail the loss of some \$50 worth of house furniture and a damaged roof.—*Phil. North American.*

A Sister Reverse.
"Did you see the man who got married in Hartland Harbor in the last paper?"

"Yes."

"How were the Letters?"

"Say not so," exclaimed the court jester. "Say rather he is enjoying a knight's rest."—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is estimated that the population of Europe doubles itself every 60 years.

The Long Sleep.

King Arthur was moved to tears.

"Sir Galahad," he sobbed, "is dead."

"Say not so," exclaimed the court jester. "Say rather he is enjoying a knight's rest."—*Philadelphia Press.*

He who remains ignorant because he wants to be ignorant is guilty of that ignorance.

Charles M. Cole,

Pharmacist,

302 THAMES STREET,

Two Doors North of Post Office,

NEWPORT, R. I.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Ph. G.,

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

Manufacturer of Wright's Odontine, a Dentifrice of the highest merit.

Wright's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,

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Wright's Colic and Cough Lozenges.

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Cake, Ice Cream

CONFECTIONERY.

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Lumber and Hardware,

Brick, Lime, Cement, &c.,

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—AND—

LOPEZ WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

The Diamond C HAMS,

SHOULDERBS

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BACON

ARE CURED FROM R. I.

PORK AND CORK CON-

SMOKED, AND ARE

THE BEST.

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GIVES STRENGTH TO
NURSING MOTHERS.
IT MAKES
WEAK WOMEN STRONG
AND SICK WOMEN WELL.**

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West

Stearns PRISCILLA and PURITAN in combination.

A fine orchestra on each.

Leave NEWPORT week days and Sundays, at 9:35 p. m., due NEW YORK 7 a. m.

Returning—From NEW YORK steamer leaves Pier 39, 10:30 a. m.; Pier 10, 12:30 p. m., and arrives at NEWPORT, remaining there until 4:30 p. m., before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at NEW YORK and BOSTON DESPATCH EXPRESS OFFICE, 272 THAMES STREET, J. C. GREENE, TICKET AGENT; J. H. COOPER, AGENT, NEW YORK; G. H. TAYLOR, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, N. Y.

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Special Saturday Excursion 75 cents.

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Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

To effect November 1, 1900.

Leave

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, June 2, 1900.

In Flanders, the automobile is known as the "stapelautoedepetroleiding." When the Flemish take to searching, one's imagination fails to conceive of the havoc these horrible machines will work.

We call a halt right here on the historical detective. Within the month they have tried to knock out both Barnard Fritch and Sheridan's Ride. The first thing we know they will be claiming that Agnusdo is only a sun myth.

The Hague Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding, there is nothing in existence except the might of the United States which maintains the Monroe Doctrine. If the United States ever gets too weak or too cowardly to stand up for it, the European powers will not hesitate to infringe upon it.

The General Assembly has performed its duties with a great deal of dispatch at this session, and has also adjourned with a great deal of dispatch. In one week from next Tuesday the members will meet again and elect Geo. Peabody Wetmore, U. S. Senator for a term of six years from the 4th of March next.

This deans taker is about in the land. He began his work yesterday. And in two weeks time the enumeration of all the men, women and children in the United States will be made. It will be more weeks before the result is known but before the month of June is over we ought to know just how many people this great and glorious country of ours contains,—excepting Porto Rico and the Philippines.

If the people approve of the appropriation of the \$700,000 asked for by the State House Commission it will make an even three millions appropriated by the state for this structure, on which the state will pay an annual tax in the shape of interest money of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It will cost annually not less than \$80,000 to run this structure, which will make an addition to the state tax of \$200,000 annually. The state tax is now about \$600,000. This will add one third to the annual burdens of the people. Of course the people like it, else they would not vote for it.

The dispatches from South Africa show that the war is practically over. The Orange Free State has been formally annexed to the British territory, to be known hereafter as the Orange River Colony. Johannesburg has been captured and Pretoria, the capital of Kruger's territory, is ready to surrender. Kruger himself seems to have fled. The people of England have a great cause of rejoicing over the outcome. The war has been very disastrous as far as the loss of lives has been concerned, but this rich country under British rule will enter on a period of prosperity such as it has never before known.

There is considerable interest felt just now as to the lucky men whom Governor Gregory will appoint as police and license commissioners of Newport. This bill is a very radical departure from the custom in vogue in Rhode Island for the past 250 years, and in order that the people may not find themselves in a worse situation than heretofore it is very essential that three wise, discreet, reliable and honest men be appointed. The term of service of these commissioners is long; they are responsible to no one except the Governor, and if disposed could act in a very arbitrary manner and no one could molest them. These commissioners will be to all intents and purposes the governing force of the city. They are clothed with unusual powers, as far as the police and the granting of licenses is concerned. Hereafter the office of mayor will be a sinecure. It is shorn of its powers, and the occupant becomes merely a figure head. He can no longer be blamed for the non-enforcement of the laws. Many of the powers and duties of the Board of Aldermen are also taken away. The act will doubtless cause some friction at first, but if the men to be appointed by the Governor shall prove to be equal to the important duties that will be placed upon them then the city will be better governed than it ever has been.

Some Census Questions.

The objects of the federal census are of three kinds: To furnish a basis for the apportionment of Representatives in the lower house of Congress; to ascertain the growth of the United States in numbers, wealth, and industry, and to investigate the social organizations and institutions which determine the growth of population and wealth. The first is a constitutional necessity, the second a study of facts, and the third a study of causes.

Probably no social institution is so intimately connected with the growth of population as that of marriage. In investigating marital conditions the law requires about each person a statement whether he or she is single, married, widowed, or divorced; if married, how many years the marriage has lasted; if a mother, how many children she has had, and how many of these children are now living.

From the answers to the questions it is possible to determine the birth rate, the prevalence of marriage, the proportion of women and children to the whole population, the duration and fruitfulness of marriage. So far as the power and importance of nations are dependent upon the size of the population, to that extent is the accurate determination of these questions a matter of public necessity.

In the United States there would seem to be little danger of a decline in the population. But even when we are sure that the population is growing,

it is still necessary to know how it is growing. The millions of India are increasing, but it is by a process of many births and many deaths. In good years millions are born; in times of famine millions die, the population increasing because a few more are born than die. It is growth, but savage growth. There is a more excellent kind of progress, that resulting from the combination of a moderate birth rate and a small death rate.

The marital statistics collected by the census are in many respects very interesting. Thus, the extent and power of the anti-marital forces can be estimated in a way by ascertaining the proportion of people between 55 and 61 years of age who have never been married. Census statistics show that the proportion of unmarried females between the ages is greatest in the East, in North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, for instance, while the proportion is smallest in the West, South Dakota, Utah, and Oklahoma, bringing up the rear in the order named. Men, on the contrary, are far more likely to remain single in the West than in the East. The proportion of unmarried men between 55 and 61 is lowest in the Southern States, e. g., Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia, and greatest in the block of Western States west of the Mississippi. In Nevada 38.2 per cent of the males between 55 and 61 have never been married, Idaho coming next with 32.5 per cent, Montana next with 29.5 per cent, etc.

That marriage is still pre-eminently the sphere of women seems to be indicated by the fact that more women marry than men, and they marry at earlier ages. Thus, only 31 per cent of females 15 years of age and over are unmarried, while among males of the same ages the proportion is 41 per cent. Taking girls and boys between 15 and 20 years of age, it is found that one out of every ten girls is married, while among the boys the proportion falls to one in two hundred. These were the proportions in 1890. Whether these conditions have changed since then is a question that can only be answered by the census of 1900.

To Teachers Attending**Educational Convention, Charleston, S. C.**

A more delightful trip cannot be had than to take a side trip to the mountains of Western North Carolina, the "Land of the Sky," on their return from the Charleston Convention. The route of the Southern Railway, New York to Charleston, carries you in close touch with the mountain region of North Carolina; its entirety makes one of the choicest summer resorts of the world. In area, the mountain regions of North Carolina is almost as extensive as that which encompasses the Alps. The peak of the "Land of the Sky," Mount Mitchell, is by far the highest mountain of the East. It rises 6,711 feet, and is one of forty-three peaks which look down on the highest of New England summits. Those going to Charlestown by the Southern Railroad pass through the historic battlefield section of Virginia, where Union and Confederate blood was spilled, and then through the most interesting section of the South. Interesting literature of the trip will be furnished upon application.

The round trip rate, New York to Charleston, for the occasion of National Educational Association, is one fare for the round trip, plus \$2 membership fee.

The train for Charleston leaves New York 3:25 p. m. and 12:10 midnight. Full particulars call at ticket office, 27 and 1,155 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1,155 Broadway, New York.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1900, by W. T. Foster.

Mr. Joseph, Mo., June 2.—About date of this bulletin a high or warm wave will be not far from longitude of Miscaetine and San Antonio, moving slowly eastward and a low or warm wave will then be in longitude of Toledo.

A low temperature wave of small dimensions will cross west of Rockies country about 5, great central valleys 7, eastern states 9. About this time weather changes will be sluggish and of no importance. Rather cool for good growing weather. Strenuous waves near 7 will take southern routes and will be of a mild character.

From 7 onward each succeeding disturbance will take a more northern route and increase in force. A marked augmentation in storm energies will be manifested about 10 and at least a few local storms will result within the ten days following. From 15 to 18 these storms will probably reach their greatest force and the ten days' drought that will have visited portions of the country will be partially broken near the middle of the month.

Week ending 8 a. m., June 18 will average above normal temperature and below normal rainfall east of, and the reverse west of the Rocky's crest.

I expect the price of corn to go higher, at least till we know more about the effects of the corn belt drouth. My calculations indicate that the drouth will be most severe in the low lands of the corn belt, particularly in the northern half of the great central valleys.

This July drouth will probably include the best corn lands of the Ohio, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, not the semi-arid highlands west of these and east of the Rockies.

Tuesday night there were three alarms of fire. Box 31 at 10 o'clock was for a spark on the roof of the building on Thames street, occupied by William Sherman & Co. Box 23 at about 11:30 again called the department to extinguish a fire caused by fireworks, the location being the roof of a building occupied by Theodore Bialosky on Broadway. Damage was nothing in either case. An alarm from box 43 at about three o'clock was for something more serious, however. The building on Aquidneck avenue in Middletown, occupied during the summer season by Mrs. Odette of Providence, was totally destroyed. The fire was practically over before the alarm was given, as the only occupant, the watchman, had to run across the beach and pull the alarm. Two steamers went to the fire, the others being ordered back by the chief, and saved the stable and surrounding property. The watchman had a narrow escape, having been awakened by his dog.

Mr. W. S. Wells has presented to the Young Men's Christian Association a handsome solid mahogany library table. The table is a large one and is shelved for books. The gift was a generous one and is much appreciated.

Washington Matters.

Appropriation Bills May Delay Adjournment of Congress—Democrats are Surprised at Republican Action—Clark and McGinnis Have Met in the Political Arena Previously—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1900.

Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, would be glad to see Congress adjourn June 6th, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the House, but he expresses doubt whether the condition of the regular appropriation bills, not yet acted upon, will permit it, and thinks it will be necessary for the Senate to amend the resolution, setting the date for adjournment a few days later.

President McKinley will return from Fort Monroe, where he went to observe the total eclipse of the sun, Tuesday, and on Memorial Day he will go to Anacostia to take part in the ceremonies of the day.

The democrats were greatly surprised as well as chagrined when the Republican Senators to a man supported the resolution offered by Senator Bacon, directing the Committee on relations with Cuba, of which Senator Platt, of Conn., is Chairman, to make an investigation of all receipts and expenditures in Cuba, since the island had been under Military Government. Republican Senators were perfectly satisfied that as the investigation, now being made by officials of the government, would cover the matter thoroughly, making a Congressional investigation unnecessary, but they had no idea of giving the democrats the satisfaction of seeing the investigation resuscitated.

In their anxiety to find something against the administration, the democrats made an amusing blunder. After making a sensational outcry over the refusal of the Comptroller of the Treasury to allow some accounts of the Washington City Post Office, aggregating about \$900, for the fiscal year 1898, they discovered that those accounts belonged to a democratic post master, who was a Cleveland hold-over. Now they are saying less about it.

Old-timers in Washington recall the fact that Mr. Clark and Mr. Maginnis of Montana, who are now rivals for the vacancy in the Senate from that state, one having an appointment from the outgoing Governor and another having one from the Governor, and neither having one chance in one hundred to win, were together in Washington once before as claimants to seats in the Senate. Just after Montana became a state what was known as the "tumby" legislature elected Clark and Maginnis to the Senate, and they appeared in Washington to take their seats, but were never allowed to do so. They are what might be called by the superstitious senatorial hoodoo.

Hon. H. C. Weaver, Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Central Committee, who is in Washington, says that with the exception of Judge McPherson, who resigned to accept a place on the bench, the entire State delegation in the House will be re-elected and that President McKinley's majority in the state will be about 60,000. He says, the people of the state were never more prosperous or more contented.

The report of the House Ways and Means Committee against a resolution, offered by Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the democratic floor-leader, for the admission, free of duty, of sugar and molasses, and everything entering into the manufacture of sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico, shows a somewhat remarkable friendliness for the sugar trust, on the part of the democratic leader. After submitting figures in detail to back its contention, the report says: "It will be seen that to place these commodities on the free list would if the same amount of sugar and molasses should be imported during the year beginning July 1, 1900, and running forward, give to the importers of sugar and molasses something like \$14,000,000. This would be a free gift from the people of the country and measures the value of these proposed yearly gifts to the sugar trust, calculated on the imports of 1899, which, of course, will steadily increase from year to year. The tariff of 1897, so far as relates to sugar and molasses, was intended to be both a revenue producer and a matter of protection to the beet sugar industry of the United States. To remove that protection would be a fatal blow to that valuable and growing industry, and would strip the Treasury at once of one of its most reliable sources of revenue, and the sole effect, so far as immediate and great gain to anyone is concerned, would be to hand over to a great corporation, now enjoying enormous prosperity, a degree of aid and assistance in accumulating larger wealth, that would shock the conscience of the American people."

Republican speakers will not let the voters forget that this proposition to give the sugar trust \$14,000,000 a year was made by the democratic leaders of the House.

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FATAL ECONOMY.

A very old maxim declares that it isn't economy to pick up pins; the time is worth more than the pins. Similarly it is not true economy to do without Ivory Soap; your health requires the daily removal of the bodily excretions which are discharged through the pores of the skin. These tiny mouths must be kept open, and they should be opened only with a pure soap.

IVORY SOAP—99½ PER CENT. PURE.

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DOUBLE FATALITY.

Two Pacemakers Are Killed In Races on Waltham Track.

Other News of Interest From Various Parts of New England States.

Waltham, Mass., June 1.—Two fatalities at the big race meet of the Massachusetts division of the League of American Wheelmen at the Waltham bicycle track, and the injuring of several others, contributed to one of the most unfortunate events in the history of New England bicycle tracks.

The accident occurred in the second mile of the four-cornered international motor-paced race, the contestants being Everett E. Ryan of Waltham, Albert Champion of Paris, Archie McEachern of Toronto and William P. Stinson of Cambridge.

In the first lap of the second mile, on the turn into the back stretch, the four pacing machines were stretched across the track. Champion swerved into the grass, and in avoiding him, Harry E. Miles, 25 years old, of Lynn, and William F. Stafford, 24 years of age, of Cambridge, who were riding the Stinson motor-paced tandem, were forced upon the track and over the bank.

Both men were thrown, Miles striking head first upon an electric light pole, receiving a fractured skull. The top of the head was crushed in, and as he was being removed to the training quarters his brains ran out upon the stretcher. He died within a very few minutes after the accident.

Stafford, who was riding behind Miles, was thrown bodily through the picket fence. His skull was fractured, his nose broken and his false teeth were forced down his throat. He was removed to the Waltham hospital, where his death occurred last night.

The big motor tandem which they were riding was thrown over the fence upon the crowd which had been watching the racing. It fell upon half a dozen men and women. Patrick Shanahan and George Hill, both of Newton Upper Falls, each had a leg broken, and two other men and a woman were rendered unconscious.

The fatality in this race cast a gloom over the sport for the balance of the afternoon. It was the principal number on the day's program and was being run off in fine style and in exceptionally quick time when the accident occurred. The race was won by Archie McEachern, with Ryan second and Champion third. Time, 35:40 3-5.

Courageous Work of Nurses.

Newton, Mass., June 1.—Fire broke out in the Newton Hospital Thursday, and Miss MacDowell, the matron, and her nurses rescued 13 scarlet fever patients in a daring manner. The fire was discovered.

Industrial Trust Co.

NEWPORT BRANCH,
303 THAMES STREET.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, MAY 1, 1900.

Capital,	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	560,025.61
Deposits,	13,621,749.33
Assets,	15,181,774.94

The Industrial Trust Company, Newport Branch, respectfully solicits the bank account of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations, Institutions and Trustees of Newport, and vicinity, and invites to its customers all the facilities which the large resources of the Company can afford it to extend to its patrons.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, Chairman of Board.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Manager.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

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H. AUDLEY CLARKE,
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THOMAS P. PECKHAM,
JEREMIAH W. HORTON,
GEORGE R. CHASE.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

Roberts engaged in trying to cross the Vail river; movements of horses enveloped in mystery—Present quiet business conditions will probably continue for a while, according to Bradstreet's—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church declined to give its support to woman suffrage—Policeman shot and seriously wounded in riot at St. Louis—Karl Dillman, John Walsh and John Nolin, convicted of having attempted to wreck lock 24 of the Welland canal with dynamite and sentenced to imprisonment for life—Charles H. Carlton, said to be wanted by the police of several cities, arrested at Boston—Boston police arrest two men wanted in Portland, Me., for the alleged larceny of \$1000 worth of goods from a jewelry store—Three killed in an electric car wreck at Akron, O.—Denver papers urge restoration of capital punishment—Kentucky Democrats will hold two state conventions; possible opposition to Beckham—A dozen or more Democrats in Colorado seeking Senator Wolcott's place, and a serious split results—Canada asks for extradition of Count Laurier—A large majority of officials in Cuba are Collins—Renewed efforts to cause the removal of Pension Commissioner Ryans—Chicago packers ask aid in mitigating the effect of the German meat bill—Industrial composition advises an eight-hour working day; suggests improvements in laws by state legislatures.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

Roberts' announces that his advance forces have crossed the Vail—Close of the "Broadway to Tokio" engagement at Boston marked by the thrashing of the leader of the orchestra by one of the chorus, and a frantic encounter by two of the women—Pennsylvania wins the intercollegiate meet, with Princeton second, Yale third and Harvard fourth—S. S. Neff of Chicago to become general superintendent of the Boston Elevated railway system—William K. Vanderbilt's 50-foot yacht, Virginia, launched at Bristol, R. I.—Burglars, supposed to be from Boston, unsuccessfully attempted to rob the national bank at South Berwick, Me.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis St. George badly injured by a train demolishing their carriage at West Medway, Mass.—English celebrations exhaust supply of buttons and flags—Kinley Mack wins Brooklyn handcap.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

Mrs. Gladstone gradually failing, and family summoned to Hawarden—Roberts' reports from Venezuela that his whole force is now encamped on the north bank of the Marañon; all refugees from Johannesburg agree that the mines will be destroyed; Roberts saw 51 miles from Johannesburg and 75 miles from Pretoria—Dreadful patrol of the little gunboat Mladoro, Ensign McCarthy, off the north coast of Luzon, enlivened by the chase of a steamer, thought to be an enemy, but found to be a friend—Rev. Dr. Board of Cambridge, Mass., criticizes institutional church methods—Lynch victory indicated in race for presidency of International Typographical union—Efforts to be made by wreckers to save steamer Carinthia; 490 of the 1400 miles in cargo lost, the others landed—British admiral shoots \$1,650,000 ship to pieces as an experiment, which proves the same lesson the Americans demonstrated at Santiago—Gold mine discovered at a Hinsdale, Mass., farm—Affairs around Pekin in state of anarchy, due to defeat of government troops by the Boxers—Three European officers killed and Captain Alpia and 30 Haussas wounded in an attempt to relieve Kunming; rising still spreading—General Funston exonerated of charges of hanging Filipinos without justification; small engagements continued; Masbate taken—Somerville, Mass., police raid—"The Owls" and arrest 15 men for playing cards—More rioting in St. Louis results in three men being shot—Quincy, Mass., man arrested, charged with assaulting three young women—"Skin the Goat" Fligharris and Joe Muller ordered excluded by the immigration commission at Ellis Island.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Observations of eclipse of sun attended with complete success at every station—Lord Roberts now within 18 miles, one day's march, of Johannesburg; French and Hamilton in action on his left, with result unknown—Straw factory of the A. F. Beens Hat company at Foxboro, Mass., burned, entailing a loss of \$100,000—Major Taylor fined \$50 and restored to good standing in the Racing Cyclists' union—Vote of confidence in French government passed at an exciting session of the chamber of deputies; Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet survived a vigorous assault—Charges of extortion made against some of the American officials connected with the Paris exposition—Senator Wellington asserts a secret alliance between the administration and Great Britain exists; Lodge contradicts and cross-examines him—Supreme court declares unconstitutional Maine's hawk and poacher act—Death of General John P. Rea, former commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., at Minneapolis—Pekin alarmed at the movements of the Boxers; foreign guards will be sent there; United States cruiser Newark at Taku ready to render aid to the United States legation—Bomb blows up a North St. Louis street car and two policemen are seriously injured—Play of the University of California throws hammer 100 ft. sin.; U. P. vs. dual games—Supreme court decides that Admiral Dewey's force was superior to the Spanish at Manila, and the decision costs Dewey \$10,000 and his men \$150,000—Methodist general conference refuses to censure President McKinley and Attorney General Griggs for their action on the canteen law—Massachusetts house of representatives refuses engrossment on bill providing supervision of telephone and telegraph companies—Boston and Maine and Grand Trunk roads exchange running rights—Two companies of Filipinos with their officers surrendered—Somerville, Mass., school closed because of diphtheria.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Roberts sends dispatch saying he is in the suburbs of Johannesburg and proposes to enter it today; British hold the railways to Natal; Pretoria and Klipsdrup—Italians said to have advanced \$500 to Neely, knowing he was a defaulter—Ten men and a little girl shot in the rioting in St. Louis; serious trouble all day—Boxers now massing before Pekin, and ... a massacre; American naval forces, led hourly by Melvin 1st Marines, murdered in one province; China's defeat imperial troops, who join hands with them—House to file senate clause in navy appropriation bill giving secretary power to contract at reasonable rates in his discretion, and to build plant if makes are exorbitant—Herman L. Chase sent to state prison for from seven to 10 years for embezzling \$20,000 at Boston.

Every Man

Should see our collection of SPRING CLOTHING before purchasing. There is EVERYTHING here that people of good taste desire—nothing of the sham sort. The character of our business is reflected in the goods we sell.

We make it a point

To do business on the small profit basis, believing it pays us to give our customers good returns for their money. To insure absolute satisfaction we are always ready with

"Your money back if you want it."

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

208 THAMES STREET. 208

Special "Lecture Attractions At SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment, 143 Thames St.



We have reduced the price on all our Trimmed Hats and Toques, to give a chance to provide themselves for 'LECTURE'. Specialties in Children's Hats. Great Selection at Low Prices. Sailors' Outing Hats & Caps. Great Special Sale in our TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT. Fine Goods and Good Workmanship at low price. We have the newest, novelties of the season. Our stock is the largest, and we have the best variety.

Alpha Home Pudding, THE LATEST THING OUT.

Scotch Oats, fresh Smalley Fruit Jars, NEW DESIGNS.

S. S. THOMPSON.

Newport Illuminating Company,

Electric Light, Electric Power,

Electric Supplies,

Incandescent and Arc Lamp

Electric Motors, Electric Fans,

Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Just One Sample Ton of

Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering, than any other coal in this market. Lorberry, Lykens Valley and Pittson White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

The GARDNER B. REYNOLDS CO., Opposite Post Office, and Sherman's Wharf. Assistance Given to Farmers in Loading.



GENERAL DE GAULLE.
republic, General De Gaulle's exact words are: "I am very unwell and my health prevents me resisting all emotions of the moment." The official Journal contains the acceptance of the resignation, embodied in a decree signed by M. Lehoult, which also appoints the new minister of war.

Result of McGowen Resignation.
Washington, June 1.—The naval court martial which has been trying Captain McGowan on charges of scandalous conduct and neglect of duty in connection with the killing of him by a Filipino, while in command of the Monocrook in the Philippines, has found the captain guilty of the charges and specifications and sentenced him to be suspended from duty on half pay for two years and to be reprimanded by the secretary of the navy. There is, however, a unanimous recommendation for clemency.

Christmas Presents.

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS AND

SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

SHAVED

CEDAR SHINGLES.

The best Shingle in the Market.

FOR ROOFS.

FOR SALE BY

Swinburne, Peckham & Co.

London's Blue-Coat Boys.

One of the sights of London is the dress parade of the Blue-Coat boys at Christ's hospital, says the Youth's Companion. The bugle is heard about one o'clock every day, and the 700 name-headed boys in their long blue coats and yellow stockings and knee-breeches at once swarm into the main court and form into line. The band stationed at the bottom of the court plays a stirring Scotch tune, and the boys march in solid column into the great hall, where luncheon is served. A chaplain mounts in a high pulpit offers a short prayer, and the Blue-Coat boys after saying Amen twice, fell to work merrily with knife and fork. It is a simple but interesting parade, and is witnessed every day by a group of spectators.

Among these spectators not long ago was a bronze-faced traveller who watched the evolutions in the court with eager interest and stood with head uncovered, holding his straw hat behind his back, as if he were anxious to conceal it. His face kindled into a fine glow of enthusiasm while the band was playing, and his feet kept time to the Scotch march. Noticing that his movements were observed by two American bystanders, he said to them a few moments later, in the gallery:

"You must know that I, too, was a 'Blue,' and have come back from Australia to see the old school!"

The veteran had listened with emotion to the prayers and the Amen, but had shaken his head gravely when the boys began their attack upon the luncheon.

"They haven't sung the hymn," he remarked to the two Americans. "That was always done in my time. After the prayers there was a good old-fashioned hymn sung as grace before meal. I am sorry they have dropped the old custom."

"I have knocked about the world," the old Blue went on, "and have seen the rough sides of life, and about all that has kept me straight has been the memory of the Amen and the hymns of the school."

"I was a homeless orphan when I first came to the school and put on the uniform, and the only prayers and hymns I ever learned were learned here. Many a time when I have been sorely tempted by bad companions, I have said Amen under my breath and then whistled a hymn-tune; and I have tried to remain always a true Blue. I have only been back in London twenty-four hours, and this was the first place that I wanted to see—the old school. But I am sorry that they no longer sing the hymn before luncheon. The old times helped to make a man of me."

Courtesy at Home.

How many parents do you know who treat their children with courtesy, who reprove gently, who point out defects kindly and politely, who respect their children's right to privacy, who never nag, never scold, never descend to ridicule, but who regard the feelings of their children as strictly as do those of their friends? Are such parents the exception or the rule?

You frequently remind your children that it is their duty to respect you. No doubt it is, but do you never make that duty a hard one? Do you never provoke anger and rebellion in the young hearts that should glow only with love to you? Do your children secretly think of you as the one they most desire to imitate?

Why cannot parents treat their grown-up children as they would treat any other man or woman of equal ability? Why can they not look upon their children as reasoning beings possessed of rights and powers? Why do they bristle up as soon as a son attempts to argue, or a daughter to suggest an improvement? Parents will make heroic sacrifices to educate their children to a point far beyond their own attainments and then will steadfastly refuse to profit ever so little by their children's superior training. The father will work day and night to educate his son as a physician, but let the young graduate venture to hint that a certain favorite article of food will ruin the father's digestion—is the hint kindly received or uttered upon, or is the son silenced and reproved for his presumption? The same advice from the physician over the way would have been accepted with profound respect, and a two-dollar fee cheerfully paid into the bargain.—From the Miss Nancy Papers, in Women's Progress.

The Janitor Quir.

The janitor in a school threw up his job the other day, says the Huntington Herald. When asked what was the trouble, he said: "I'm honest, and I won't stand being shamed. If I find a pencil or handkerchief about the schoolroom when I'm sweeping, I'll put it on teacher's desk. Every little while the teacher, or some one that is too cowardly to face me, will give me a hint. Why, a little while ago I seen wrote on the board, 'Find the least common multiple.' Well, I looked from cellar to garret for that multiple; and I wouldn't know the thing if I would meet it on the street. Last night, in big writing on the blackboard it said, 'Find the greatest common divisor.' Well, I says to myself, if these things are lost now, I'll be accused of taking 'em, so I'll quit!"—Emend.

Heartless Man.

"Dear," said the dying man, "I don't want you to go into mourning for me when I am gone."

"Oh, George!" she sobbed. "Don't be so hard upon me."

"Hard? Why, love, I simply want you to be happy. You are young yet; why should you deck yourself with widow's weeds?"

"It's mean of you, George! You know Black is so becoming to me!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Lady and a Gent.

"You are welcome," said the man who had just given up his seat in the crowded street car.

"I didn't say anything, sir," laughingly answered the portly woman who had just sat down.

"I know you didn't, ma'am," he rejoined, beaming upon her with great cordiality.—Chicago Tribune.

What the Effect Would Be.

A lady teacher in a nearby township school was recently drilling a primary class in arithmetic. It was a simple question as follows: "If your father gave your mother \$7 today and \$5 tomorrow, what would she have?" A little fellow at the foot of the class replied without hesitation, "She would have a fit!"

The King of Bandits.

The death of Bellocosa ought to revive some lively tales of the Corsican banditti. Bellocosa was by far the greatest of Corsican banditti that he divided with Napoleon the affections of all true Corsicans. If one can judge by the famous English outlaw Robin Hood crossed with what Mr. Booley calls "one of Kentucky's rhapsodic citizens," one can get a good idea of the great Corsican's methods and influence. Bellocosa took to the mace in '48 because the mayor of his town declined to furnish a false certificate exempting him from military service. The mayor paid the usual penalty, and Bellocosa sought retirement in one of the caves of Monte d'Oro. There he accumulated a collection of vendettas, which kept him occupied throughout life. The gendarmes were constantly on his trail, and every sort of deyey employed to take him or starve him out. Some thirty of his nearest relatives were once arrested on the charge of complicity; it was known that they were supplying him regularly with food. But it was no good; the next of kin took up the pious task. Bellocosa fared as well as ever, and at the end of three months there was nothing for it but to let the thirty out of prison again. —Sydney Brooks, in Harper's Weekly.

It Rains Frogs.

Every once in awhile stories are brought out about extraordinary showers of fish, of bloody snow, etc., the latest being of a ship carried far out on the Atlantic wharfed into a dust shower so heavy that he had to set his crew shovelling the dust from the decks when the weight began to get dangerous. To this he was added a tale:

It rains frogs in Arizona. The old timers believe there is no doubt of it, though they cannot explain whence the frogs were originally "lifted." But this much is straight—let there be a summer rain along the line of the Southern Pacific in southwestern Arizona, and behold the next morning every little pool has a myriad of little lime green frogs with marvelous croaking powers. They don't wait for nightfall like their more civilized brothers elsewhere, but keep up the noise by day as by night. They live where water comes only about once a year. They can't live over the interstices under the sun baked rocks. They assuredly haven't hopped from the Colorado river, and they are all of a size to boot. If they didn't come from the ground or from the river, they must have come from the skies.

And that's what the Haysamopers firmly believe.—Arizona Graphic.

No Chance.

Three negro lads met on a street corner one afternoon, and by some queer freak of Providence each had just 15 cents. This was considerable for them, and, being so unfortunate as to have no "crops," it required much serious forethought to arrive at just the plan for spending it.

Finally one suggested that they place their little capital in a pool and then, each in turn, guess what was good to eat, the best guesser to take all the money.

This plan met with hearty approval, as each one had ideas on that subject, and the 45 cents was soon in a pile. Then the first one guessed.

"Possum, sweet taters an' water-melon," he said.

At this the second one reached down and began picking up his nickels, but the third stopped him with: "Hold on! Let dat money lone!" To which the second replied:

"You think I're goin' to guess agen that fool nigger when he's done said all der is good to eat?"—Types.

Got Over Limit.

The late Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin was a very generous giver of charity and of presents, which neither he nor the beneficiary would have dared to denounce as charity, though the gifts amounted to much the same. He told a friend one day that he was going to turn over a new leaf and try to keep his donations down to a limit that would not exceed \$1,000 a month. Three months after he had announced this resolution his friend asked how he had made out.

"I started out pretty well," he replied, "and if I hadn't given an old friend of mine in Wisconsin who had struck hard luck \$10,000 last month I think I should have kept within the limit!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

New Names For Twins.

Boy twins who were born to the wife of George Behrend of New York will have impressed upon them in future years, if they live (and they are a lusty pair), that they first saw the light just as Mayor Van Wyck was breaking the ground for the rapid transit tunnel, says the Chicago Tribune. The bureau of vital statistics now bears the record of Robert Rapid Transit Behrend and William Rapid Transit Behrend, born March 24, 1900, for those are the names the Behrend twins will bear through life.

Stupid Thing.

"Do you think the shortest route to a man's heart is through his stomach?" asked Mrs. Gabley as she prepared to exhibit her skill with the chafing dish to young Dr. Powers.

"Oh, dear, no!" exclaimed the young physician, swelling up with the consciousness of his superior knowledge. "The shortest way to the heart is by way of an incision through the left subclavian section of the thoracic parieties."

Thus is cold science wresting Cupid's weapons one by one from the hands of the fair sex.—Baltimore American.

An Excuse For Joachim.

I notice that Fiddler Joachim angrily declares that the rumor that he is to marry Mine, Melba is a nonsensical untruth."

"I suppose it's natural for a fiddler to have a violent tenor?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Nervy Drummer.

"Look here! I'm getting tired of this. I've fired you out of here three times, and still you come back!"

"Ah, yes, but I represent a different firm now!"—Elegans Blatt.

CASTORIA.

Beats the Kid Ya Has Keys Bright Signature of *Chat H. Fletcher*

Inventor Lost a Fortune.

"Apropos of inventions," said a New Orleans lawyer who does a good deal of patent office business, "I'll tell you a curious little story, which is absolutely true and has never been printed. Nearly a quarter of a century ago a 12-year-old boy was watching the moving of a heavy piece of furniture at his home in this city when it occurred to him that the castors upon which it rolled were very clumsy contrivances and might be improved. He was a bright boy, with a taste for mechanics and drawing, and, turning the matter over in his mind, he hit on the scheme of using a metal ball, instead of a wheel. The ball, he argued could turn in any direction in a socket, and would be a great improvement over the old-fashioned castor. So he proceeded to make a drawing of the device and showed it to his father, who thought so well of it that he went to a lawyer with a view of having it patented. The lawyer was an eminent man in his profession and an advocate of great ability, but he knew nothing whatever of mechanics, and when he looked at the drawing the thing struck him as being impracticable.

"Why, this will never work in the world," he said. "The pressure on top of the ball would keep it from turning." He had stopped to think he might have realized that the same argument could be applied to the axle of a wheel, but his stand opinion nipped the patent in the bud; the father told the son that the plan wasn't feasible. That ended it, and four or five years later some fellow in New England patented exactly the same idea and proceeded to make a huge fortune. The device which the boy originally thought out is known as the ball-bearing, and is unquestionably one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It is employed in everything, from bicycles to 12-inch gun mounts. The lawyer who said it wouldn't work is now dead and the boy himself is a clerk at perhaps \$1200 a year. He still has the drawing, and showed it to me only the other day."—Chicago Post.

Passed It Along.

First Yankee—They say Deacon Hardwick was banished down there in York the other day.

Second Yankee—Yes; some scamp sold him a gold brick.

First Yankee—I wonder that such wicked men are allowed to live.

Second Yankee—So do I, b'gosh.

First Yankee—Say, what did the deacon do with the brick?

Second Yankee—Oh, he sold it to a fellow from Canada on his way home. —Boston Courier.

Mutual.

McJigger—Markley seems to think Boren bright. There was a time when he despised the fellow.

Thangumbob—I know, but he's changed his mind. Boren remarked to me the other day that he thought Markley one of the cleverest men he had ever met, and I took occasion to repeat it to Markley.—Philadelphia Press.

To Make Money.

"Why do you sell watered silk?" asked the dry goods dealer.

"Why do you sell watered silk?" asked the milkman.—Chicago Record.

Won.

"How is your brother, Tommy?"

"He's in bed, miss. He's hurt himself."

"How did he do that?"

"We were playing at who could lean furthest out of the window, and he won."

Had Them Fall.

"What grip symptoms did you have?"

"Had 'em all and seven new ones."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Drawbacks of Refinement.

Between dyspepsia and table manners there is no fun in eating any more.—Detroit Journal.

Fate's Whirligig.

"The original Ferris wheel is to be sold for junk."

"That's a queer turn, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Everybody Knows About

"I suppose it was because your thesis was illegible, as usual, and the judges gave you the benefit of the doubt?"

Mr. Tenney, unmuffled, replied, "How much better you would do if you adopted that practice in all your work!"—Saturday Evening Post.

The New York Tribune says that once upon a time when Judge Gary of Chicago was trying a case he was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the room, lifting chairs and looking under things.

"Young man," Judge Gary called out, "you are making a great deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about?"

"Your Honor," replied the offender, "I have lost my overcoat, and am trying to find it!" "Well," said the venerable jurist, "people often lose whole suits in here without making all that disturbance."

The mouth parts of the wasps, though arranged for sucking, have not reached that degree of perfection found among the bees. They are thus prevented from extracting the honey from the deeper flowers, and accordingly frequent the more shallow or widely opened ones, particularly the Umbelliferae. Fruit in its season also forms an important part of the food of the adults. Several species store up honey in considerable quantities, but the greater number, if not all, have marked carnivorous tendencies.

What the employer said: "Thank heaven, I've got rid of that nuisance at last. I had given him hints enough, but it was of no use, and finally I actually had to kick him out of the place!"

What the paper said: "We hear that Mr. Benson Harding has severed his connection with the Brownstone Improvement company."—Boston Transcript.

Pat (who is celebrating the Queen's visit to Ireland)—One knot was to surround me to buy the whiskey, and the other to take note of her majesty's bonnet for my old woman. But, she was better! Of course forgotten which was.

A grease spot on velvet may be removed by pouring a little turpentine on the spot, then rubbing it quickly with a piece of clean, dry flannel.

CASTORIA. The Kid Ya Has Keys Bright Signature of *Chat H. Fletcher*

These tiny capsules are superior to Balsam of Copals, Cubes or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS MIDY the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all Druggists.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny capsules are superior to Balsam of Copals, Cubes or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS MIDY the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all Druggists.

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16 Callendar Avenue.

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GOLDRECK'S

*Women's Dep't.**New York and its Prize-fights.*

New York City is threatened with an epidemic of prize-fights between now and September 1. When the Legislature, after long delay, finally repealed the Horton law, it provided that the ban should not take effect till next autumn. The Police Commissionersately announced that the brawlers would gain nothing by this, as they could refuse to renew the licenses of boxing clubs upon their expiration on July 1. Now a police magistrate in New York City has decided that no license is needed by such organizations, if ever was needed. The prize-fights will therefore go on till September 1, and then some new device will probably be found for evading the law.

When the New York Legislature passed the Horton bill nobody claimed that it showed the unfitness of men for suffrage. But when a prize-fight bill closely modelled upon the Horton law was passed in Colorado—with every woman in the Colorado Legislature voting against it—a universal cry arose from New York and the other states where equal suffrage does not exist, that this showed the bad results of woman suffrage. Colorado, however, got rid of its prize-fight law in much shorter order than New York has been able to do. The women of the State were much stirred up over the bill, the great Woman's Club of Denver, representing a thousand votes, and other influential organizations of women in that city, each woman a potential voter, took action against the measure, and the Mayor of Denver vetoed it as a city ordinance. This brought the matter before the State Supreme Court, which promptly pronounced the prize-fight bill unconstitutional, and thus ended the matter. Meanwhile New York City is still rejoicing in prize-fights, and the New York "Anti" are still throwing stones at Colorado.—Woman's Journal.

A Famous Bible Class.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, who has been chiefly instrumental in founding the thirty-two free kindergartens of San Francisco, has taught a Bible class for more than forty years. When she was only fourteen, she taught a country school, and organized a Sunday school, to which the parents of the children came regularly, there being no church service in the village. During the war, she had in one of the churches of Memphis a class to which hundreds of soldiers came from week to week. For over twenty years she has taught her famous Bible class in San Francisco. It was first organized in the Presbyterian Church over which Rev. Dr. Henry M. Seandler presided. It began with seven ladies, and had grown to a membership of more than seven hundred men and women at the time when Mrs. Cooper was tried for heresy by the Presbytery of San Francisco, about ten years ago. She then left the Presbyterian denomination, her class following her to the First Congregational Church, where she has taught it ever since. The free kindergarten work of the Golden Gate Association was organized by this Bible class. Recently a Normal Training Class for kindergarten teachers has been added.

Educate the Mothers.

The women who have money to give would confer a lasting benefit on the whole race if they would devote more money toward educating those whose ignorance or intelligence has most influence for good or bad on the race—that is, the potential mothers of the race.

The modern college girl carries on the culture of her body with the development of her brain. If she does not marry and have three or four healthy children of her own, she is nevertheless fitted to become an intelligent mother to some thousands of children to whom she can render an even greater amount of good. We need her on school-boards, for guardians of the poor, in asylums, in prisons, in all the other places now filled by poor, cheap material which in the long run costs ten times what it is worth. To give scholarships to women is to give five talents to the faithful servant who will make them earn yet other five; for, in every sense of the word, it is true that "who educates a woman educates a race."

ELLEN B. DETERICK.

Joseph Cook said, in one of his recent Monday lectures:

As Milton pictures Adam and Eve departing from Eden hand in hand, so, if ever they return to Eden, they will do hand in hand. Man and woman together can possibly build a better State than the world has yet seen. The broader the suffrage, other things being equal, the less easily is it corrupted as a whole. In politics, education and literature, as well as in moral reform and society and family life, Shakespeare's words have amazing and yet unfathomed truth:

"He is the half-part of a blessed man, Left to be finished by his mate; And she a fair divided excellencies, Whose fulness of perfection lies in him."

Maryland women voted for the first time in history on May 14, under the new charter of Annapolis, at an election held to decide the question of bonding the city in \$121,000 for permanent improvements and sinking fund. On such questions the tax-payers of Annapolis now vote without distinction of sex.

The Art of Punctuation.

"Why don't you learn to punctuate?" asked the kind friend.

"Punctuate!" cried the young woman. "Why, I put more commas and dashes in what I write than any one else I know of."—Chicago Post.

Revenge.

Editor—I cannot publish your poem."

Poet—You would better reconsider. If you don't accept it, I will dedicate a book to you; or I will hereafter use your name as a pseudonym.

With Stress Laid on "Vice."

"Mrs. Strongwind is a warm advocate of women's rights; is she not?" "Oh, yes. If she had her way, man would be eligible for anything more important than the vice presidency."—Brooklyn Life.

An Imitation Dog.

"Bixby's dog is a great imitator. He can stand on his hind legs and drink from a bottle."

"I suppose he has often been master of that,"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"She—Why does that piano sound first loud and then soft when Miss Wilson plays it? He—Well, you see, she is leaning to ride a bike, and uses both pedals from force of habit."—Trib.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

*Jeweller's Guarantee.**A Close Call.*

One I sailed these seas, where are the cannibals, with a couplet captain. Whenever a chief came on board the first thing he was sure to admire was the proportions of our gallant tar, and the chief would feel him and smack his own lips and turn up his own eyes at the prospect of so much fitness—going to waste, as one may say. These attentions our skipper very much disliked.

Well, one day both boats were absent trading, and it fell suddenly calm. "The old man" (the forecastle name for a skipper) and myself were the only whites on board. The strong currents caught the vessel and carried her on to the rocks, and we could get no bottom a hundred yards from the shore. The underflow from the waves kept her from striking. The natives gathered on the cliff, as terrors to a carcass, waiting for the catastrophe. I took off all my clothes, and we waited and waited for some two hours, the natives recognizing the captain and telling him plainly that they would eat him at last.

The scrub on our nerves may be imagined. At last the captain gave way. "Goodby, G—, old fellow," he said. "These beasts will have me in the ovens at once. You may escape—you are thin. If you see my old girl again, tell her I was thinking of her at the last." This was said with a gulp and a quiver in the voice. But just then the two boats came round the point, having at last heard our stern guns, and we were saved.—"Among the Man Eaters," by John Gagnin.

These tablets are mortgages, notes, legal contracts and agreements of all kinds, and to read them as they have been translated by Professor Hippocrate one would almost believe them to be the work of a modern notary. Perhaps the most remarkable record is the first one translated. It is a guarantee that an emerald set in a gold ring will not fall out for 20 years. It reads as follows:

"Bel-ad-idma and Beishama, sons of Bel and Hatin of Buzuzi, spoke unto Bel-hadid-shumti, son of Marashu, thus:

"As concerns the gold ring set with an emerald, we guarantee that for 20 years the emerald will not fall out of the gold ring. If the emerald should fall out of the gold ring before the end of 20 years Bel-ad-idma, Bel-hadid and Hatin shall pay unto Bel-and-idma and Asneca's Magazine,

A Floral Nosebleed.

Why speak of the lovely painted trilliums, with their three daintily ericated petals, streaked with rose purple? says Bradford Torrey in *The Atlantic*. One after another I gathered them, pulled them to speak with poetic fitness, each fresher and handsomer than the one before it till the white stems made a handful.

"Oh," said a man on a hotel piazza as I returned, "I see you have some nosebleed." I was putting my hand to my pocket, wondering why I should have been taken so childishly, when it came over me what he meant. He was looking at the trilliums, and explained, in answer to a question, that he had always heard them called nosebleed. Somewhere, then, I omitted to inquire where—this is their "vulgar" name. In France the people call them Benjamin, which has a pleasant Biblical sound—better than nosebleed, at all events made a man.

"Not a success?"

"No, sir; it is not. Between the motor lever and the brake it gives a fellow more occupation for his hands and arms than ever a spirited horse. What is needed is one that can be operated entirely with the feet."—Chicago Post.

But the customer had cautiously backed out.—Indianapolis Press.

But it Hadn't.

"Here's the clockmaker come to fix our sitting-room clock," said the funny man's wife; "won't you go up and get it for him?"

"Why, it isn't upstairs, is it?" replied the lady.

"Of course it is. Where did you think it was?"

"O, I thought it had run down!"—Philadelphia Press.

Ready to Fill the Vacancy.

"Mister," said the boy with the soiled face to the mild eyed old gentleman from the country whose shoes he was polishing up, "have you got a little chap at home about my size?"

"No," replied the customer.

"Don't you want one?"—Chicago Tribune.

Saving Street Car Fare.

"Eliza, it isn't very far down to the Wiggess; let's walk."

Eliza (looking at him critically)—Goodness, goodness! Is that the man who used to hire a carriage to take me to a party only across the street?—Detroit Free Press.

"I wouldn't like to be in one of those expeditions to the north pole, would you?"

"No; I prefer the south pole."

"Huh! What's the difference between the two?"

"All the difference in the world."—Philadelphia Press.

"I never knew him to refuse to give aid in what he considered a deserving case."

"Did you ever know him to see what he considered a deserving case?"

"Well, no, I don't believe I ever did, now that you mention it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Jack told me last night that he had given me his heart."

"Well, it's damaged goods. He told me last week that I had broken it."—Boston Herald.

More Important.

Mrs. Patterson—What a pity you have no children.

Mrs. Hatterson—I don't know. If I did have, I wouldn't be able to take such an active part in the Mother's Congress.—Brooklyn Life.

All Sorts.

"Don't touch me said the chrysanthemum, as it leaned away from the rose; "it's a well-known fact that you haven't got a scent."

Nell—"I can't make up my mind what sort of a bathing suit to get for next summer."

Belle—"What's the use of worrying over a little thing like that?"

"I tell you," exclaimed the slim individual, "that water is God's greatest gift to man." "Are you a prohibitionist?" asked a bystander, taking him cordially by the hand. "No, sir," was the contemptuous reply, "I sell milk."

"What makes young Mr. Bright wear his hair so long?" said Maud.

"Oh, it isn't his fault, poor boy," replied Miss Cayenne; "he has been lionized so much he doesn't feel comfortable without a mane."

"The burglar," said the citizen, "blighted parlor matches all about the house, but evidently he knew how to strike them without making a noise, for we are all light sleepers, and none of us awake." "Ah!" said the detective. "Evidently a married man!"

Teacher—How many of my scholars can remember the longest sentence they ever read?

Billy—Please, m'm, I can.

Teacher—What! Is there only one? Well, William, you can tell the rest of the scholars the longest sentence you ever read.

Billy—Imprisonment for life.

Clearing the House.

"The house is afire!" cried the tenor. "The audience must be dismissed as quickly as possible."

"All right," replied the manager. "Say nothing about the fire. Go out and sing."—Philadelphia North American.

Facial.

Irene—You got a good seat in the crowded car by looking at a man till he got up and made a vacancy for you. It was splendidly done, but I could never have done it. I wish I had your check.

Clara—It would be an improvement dear if you had my whole face.

His Eyes Open.

"Have you considered what matrimony means?" asked old Darla Mack.

"Oh, yes," replied young Spendy. "That's why I want to marry your daughter."—Philadelphia North American.

Price of Ten Cents' Worth.

Customer—Give me ten cents' worth of paregoric, please.

Druggist—Yes, sir.

Customer (absentmindedly)—How much is it?

Druggist—A quarter.—Boston Christian Register.

Parental Ambition.

"I wonder why the Himpseys dress their youngest child so much better than they do the others."

"Don't you know? They're trying to rent him for advertising purposes to a company that makes a new brand of baby food."—Chicago Tribune.

"You look nice quite by surprise," she exclaimed after he had finally put the question.

"Well, I'm glad to get you in any way," he replied, pursuing his advantage. "And she let it go at that.—Philadelphia North American.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbed at night and broken by your best baby oil, suffering infants get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no substitute for it. It cures diarrhea, regulates the bowels, strengthens the lungs, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best known physicians in the United States. It is sold in all druggists throughout the world. Reminds and asks for "Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP."

All of us want the credit for what is well done, but here and there a great man becomes absorbed in doing well what is to be done that he quite forgets that he also wants the credit of it.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, diarrhea, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Privilege is just the sunny side of an obligation.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all theills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

Goodness is more than innocence; it is active opposition to evil.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing a leather Smart West and Indianapolis Backache Pillbox. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

It will surprise you to try it.

It is the medicine above all others for earache and is worth its weight in gold. Dr. E. W. Smith's CREAM BALM doesn't fail to claim for it. Dr. W. S. Smith was afflicted with earache. He used Dr. E. W. Smith's Cream Balm and the disagreeable earache all left him.—J. C. Olinstead, Arolo, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 5cts, or mailed by E. W. Smith, 5 Warren St., New York.

What did Martinique give up in order to come in despite of Christ? So far as I can find, three—leprosy, blindness and an old age.

Something that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Liver Pillbox made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing their purpose as much as above. Very useful for both men and women. Price, 50 cents a box.

CASTORIA.

Bear the Seal
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

A young lady was acting temporally as hostess, and was much occupied by a number of her admirers, a nervous and

Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Sum and date must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Material inconsistent with clearness or with one of the papers of this newspaper may be rejected. 4. Quotations must give the name of the paper, the number of the page, and the signature. 5. Letters addressed to continents, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the name of the writer and his signature. Direct all communications to H. L. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

QUERIES.

1326. COTTRILL.—Will some one kindly inform me the names of the parents of Hannah Cottrill? She died Nov. 4, 1603, in her 90th year, and is buried in the Clarke Burial Ground, near Westerly. She married the Rev. Joshua Clarke. Date of marriage not known.—C. C. V.

1327. WEDDEN.—What was the parentage of Sarah Wedden, who married Col. Joseph Pendleton, January 16, 1723? I desire to obtain if possible the names of her parents, dates of birth and death.—C. C. V.

1328. CLARKE, DAVENPORT.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Joseph Clarke, of Tiverton, R. I., married first (?) Elizabeth Davenport, second (?) Sarah, her sister? Wedded to Hartwick, New York, late in 1700, or first of 1800, had sons Thomas, Davenport, Thirston, John Wanton, Samuel, daughters Elizabeth and Charlotte. There may have been others that I have no record of. Can any one give me any account of this family of Davenports?—S. A. C.

1329. HENRY.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Mary Henry, born in Glasgow, Mass., or Blinford, records conflict, in 1778, and removed to Ossego County, New York, and married John Wanton Clark, 1807. Daughter of Joseph Clark and whom?—S. A. C.

1330. WILCOX.—Who was Amanda Wilcox, who married Samuel Young, of Newport, R. I.? Did she belong to the Tiverton family?—R. C.

1331. SMITH, ROUNDS.—Who was Mary Smith, of Rehoboth, who married Peleg Bosworth, of Ichabod. Had a son Peleg Bosworth, who married Susanna Rounds. What was her ancestry?—A. C.

1332. CLARKE.—Who was the wife of Samuel Clarke, probably of North Kingstown, R. I.? Had son Joseph, born August 29, 1705.—J. P.

1333. HANKEY.—Who was Lydia Hankey? She married Jonathan Southwick, of Newport, R. I., born 1733, died 1822.—A. P.

1334. DILLINGHAM, WINSLOW.—Who was Adelina Dillingham, wife of John Kelly Winslow. He was born April 21, 1804, and was the son of Ebenezer Winslow, and Polly — of Swanton, Mass. Who was Polly?—R. M.

1335. BABCOCK.—What was the ancestry of Daniel Babcock, married April 8, 1784, Content Potter, of George and Content Potter. She was born May 25, 1765. Had daughter Lucy, born January 24, 1801, died August, 1833, married December 26, 1810, David Almy.—L. M. C.

1336. DWIGHT, BARBER.—Who were the Timothy Dwight and George Barber, who were chosen selectmen of Medfield, Mass., in 1657? Who can give me any information in regard to their families?—J. C. D.

1337. HOLBROOK, SHEPPARD.—The first marriage by Medfield commissioners was that of Thomas Holbrook and Hannah Sheppard, in 1656. Who were the ancestors of these persons?—J. C. D.

1338. REMINGTON.—Thomas Remington, Sr., of Wintwick, R. I., married Maple Gorton, daughter of Captain Benjamin Gorton, December 28, 1710. They had a daughter Maple, born July 11, 1712. Whom did she marry? There were other children, Mary, born May 17, 1713; Stephen, born June 26, 1720; Thomas, born August 19, 1723.—A. E.

1339. BAILEY, FISHER.—Who were the ancestors of Israel and Ruth (Fisher) Bailey, who had a son Luther, born at Canton, Mass., May 3, 1783?—R. L. H.

1340. POND.—Daniel Pond was born May 13, 1721, in Franklin, Mass. I should like to learn his ancestry. He was the son of John Pond, and his wife, Rachel Fisher. Who can give me any information concerning them?—R. L. H.

1341. COX.—Who was Elizabeth Cole, or Betsy Cox, who married Luther Cole. Would like dates of her birth and death, and marriage to Luther Cole, and ancestry.—C.

1342. GREENWOOD.—Who was Lydia Greenwood? I think she came from Rehoboth, Mass.—C.

1343. COX.—Sarah Cox married Lieut. Joseph Reynolds, Jr. What was the date of the marriage and what was she?—C.

1344. GREENE.—The notes on the Greene Family in last week's issue of the MERCURY prompts me to ask a question. One grasps all clues in this genealogical research. I am interested in the Greene family as follows: Nathaniel, born about 1727, married Mary Merrick. He came from New England to Dutchess County, New York, and settled in Cayuga County, N. Y., and died near Auburn, N. Y. There was a Nathaniel born about this time, son of Colonel Thomas, but it is claimed that he married Anstice Greene, daughter of John. Perhaps some one can help me with a suggestion.—W. M. R.

1345. RICHARDSON.—Abijah Richardson, son of Asa and Abigail (Barber) Richardson, was born August 30, 1752, in East Medway, now Millis, Mass. He married Mercy —, whose grandfather was Ebenezer Amiell. What was the ancestry of Mercy?—A. J. Rich-

ardson? What was the ancestry of Asa Richardson, and his wife Abigail Barber. I desire information concerning these families.—M. K. P.

1346. PARTRIDGE.—Who were Edward and Hannah (Legg) Partridge, of Oakham, Mass.? They had a son Bernard, born November 1, 1773? Did Edward Partridge serve in the War of the Revolution? What was the ancestry of his wife, Hannah Legg?—P. S. G.

1347. HEST.—William Hunt arrived from Halifax, Yorkshire, England, with his wife, four sons, and two daughters, in 1635, and settled in Concord, Mass. Has any one discovered his English ancestry? Who was his wife? What were the names of his children? What were the dates of their birth and death? I should also like the date of marriage of William Hunt.—J. H. E.

1348. ROCKWOOD.—Who was Esther, wife of Hezekiah Rockwood, of Medfield, Mass.? He was born March 1, 1702. She married second John Wilson, of Dedham, Mass., May 7, 1707. What family of Wilsons did he belong to?—D. M. R.

1349. PEACE.—Who was Jeremiah Pearce, born November 17, 1659? He resided in Narragansett or South Kingstown, R. I.

Was Isaac Pearce, of Newport, R. I., born December, 1659, brother of above Jeremiah? Jeremiah Pearce, born January 17, 1631, married first Ellice Planting, and second, Mrs. Anna Mesley. What was the ancestry of these two wives? Did they have any children?—S.

1350. TALMAN.—Who was Anna —, wife of Peter Talman, who was General Collector of Rhode Island in 1661?—D. B.

1351. SOUTHWICK, FRANKLIN.—Lawrence Southwick, born 1711, son of Lawrence and Tabitha (Bathurst) Southwick, died at Uxbridge, Mass., 1785, aged 84 years. He married first Hannah Shave, second Patience Hand, or Hendee, born 1739. Who was she? Her mother was the daughter of John Franklin, brother of Benjamin Franklin. What became of this John Franklin and his descendants? Are any of them living in Newport, R. I.? Any information in regard to the Handy family will be welcome.—A. P.

ANSWERS.

1352. GARDNER.—Perhaps you can find the desired information in Gardner's genealogy, 1890, 210 pages. The Kingstone records I have only give the descendants of Beaufort—William, Thomas, Sylvester, to 1785. The record goes back to Oxfordshire, England, 1601.—S. A. C.

1353. GARDNER.—This query was reprinted in the Wickford, R. I., Standard. The following answer appeared in that paper for May 25, 1900.

Ezekiel Gardiner of North Kingstown born Sept. 29, 1712, married Aug. 29, 1734, Dorcas Watson of South Kingstown, born October 23, 1710, died Aug. 3, 1785, daughter of John and Hannah (Chapman) Watson—a member of the Town Council, 1755 to 1757—died April 8, 1805, the son of Nicholas and Mary (Elizid) Gardiner, grandson of Nicholas and Hannah, the maternal grandmother of Thomas and Susannah (Cole) Eldred, great grandson of John and Susannah (Cole) Eldred, great grandson of William and Ann (Barbery) Hutchinson.

1. John b Oct. 31, 1735, m. June 3, 1752, Elizabeth Champin, and died 1758.

2. Hannah b Feb. 4, 1726-7, m. Mar. 4, 1751, Jeffery Watson, Jr., and died Nov. 1814.

3. Ezekiel, Jr., b Aug. 25, 1733, m. 1761, Susannah Congdon, Recruiting officer (war of the Revolution) one of the Four Assistant Judges of the State Courts 1790 to 1794, 1799 to 1801, died August 8, 1814.

4. Mary, b Feb. 20, 1740, d single.

5. Eliza b June 4, 1742, m. — and died June 9, 1777, leaving two sons and three daughters.

6. George, b July 2, 1745, m. Mary Reynolds.

7. David, b Feb. 15, 1747, died young.

8. Nicholas b May 29, 1749, m. Martha Champin.

9. Peleg b Nov. 24, 1750, m. 1783, Isabella Watson, who died May 19, 1783.

10. Hannah Clarke, and died 1818.

11. Jeffrey b 1755, m. Mary Hammond and died before 1788.

12. Oliver b 1757, never married, died Nov. 23, 1853.

13. Jesse b — died April 14, 1767.

Portsmouth.

Miss Mattie B. Sherman, money order clerk in the Newport post office, is spending a two weeks' vacation at her parents' home in this town.

The assessors of taxes, Messrs. J. A. Sisson, A. L. Borden, H. E. Carr, T. J. Sweet, H. C. Anthony, G. R. Hicks and J. S. Alloro, met at the town clerk's office, on Thursday and Friday of last week, and assessed the taxes for the present year.

Mr. Edward A. Coggeshall is building a barn on the farm occupied by Mr. Herman Peckham in Middletown. He is also building an addition to Mr. Patrick Murphy's house in this town.

Mrs. Delta Rees has recently delivered an address on "Christian Citizenship," at a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the Friends' Meeting house.

The King's Daughters were entertained by Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Mr. B. A. Ballou and family, have arrived from Providence at their home at Bristol Ferry.

Miss Sarah J. Eddy is expected today. Miss Eddy has had a summer house erected on her lawn in the form of a bay stack. The building is to be covered with bay, to make the residence more complete.

Rev. W. B. Godfrey, a prominent preacher of the Portsmouth Camp Meeting, has recently returned from a special visit to the Holy Land.

Mr. Alton G. Grinnell will graduate in June, from Thibodeau's Commercial College, in Fall River.

Mr. William J. Frost is visiting relatives at Springdale, Conn.

Mrs. Alice Burnett and daughters, of Fall River, were the guests of William J. Brightman and family Sunday.

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The Circus.

Forepaugh & Sells Bros.' circus showed on the Middleton avenue lot on Thursday, drawing large crowds at both afternoon and evening performances. Too much cannot be said for the quality of the performances. It was strictly first-class from first to last. The several trials arrived here at an early hour in the morning and the enormous properties were quickly yet quietly conveyed to the show lot. The street parade started at the appointed hour and was one of the longest and best ever seen in this city. Men, animals, and rolling stock were all in first-class condition and presented a splendid appearance.

The performance itself was excellent. Of course there was the usual trapeze work, riding, racing, etc., and all was the best of its kind. What was probably the finest feature of the show was the group of performing sea lions, which could not only play musical instruments, play base ball, and perform other tricks, but could actually talk and sing. It would be hard to say who enjoyed this part of the performance more—the audience or the sea lions themselves, for the animals went through their tricks with every appearance of great pleasure.

The clowns were a pleasing feature of the show. The Soo-See clown band was one of the best burlesques ever seen here. The impersonator of Sousa was excellent and the work of the band could not fail to bring a laugh. For the rest it was all good. The specialties were all the best in their line and the animals were trained so that they exhibited more sense than many human beings.

The police report that the show was about the cleanest ever seen in this city. There were practically no hangups on and there was practically nothing for the local police to do.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe attended a reception at the Vendome in Boston last Saturday afternoon in honor of her eighty-first birthday. Among those present were Mrs. Howe, Mrs. B. P. Cheney, Rev. Charles G. Ames, Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, President Hazard of Wellesley College, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Garrison and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark of London.

1352. GARDNER.—This query was reprinted in the Wickford, R. I., Standard. The following answer appeared in that paper for May 25, 1900.

Ezekiel Gardiner of North Kingstown born Sept. 29, 1712, married Aug. 29, 1734, Dorcas Watson of South Kingstown, born October 23, 1710, died Aug. 3, 1785, daughter of John and Hannah (Chapman) Watson—a member of the Town Council, 1755 to 1757—died April 8, 1805, the son of Nicholas and Mary (Elizid) Gardiner, grandson of Nicholas and Hannah, the maternal grandmother of Thomas and Susannah (Cole) Eldred, great grandson of John and Susannah (Cole) Eldred, great grandson of William and Ann (Barbery) Hutchinson.

1. John b Oct. 31, 1735, m. June 3, 1752, Elizabeth Champin, and died 1758.

2. Hannah b Feb. 4, 1726-7, m. Mar. 4, 1751, Jeffery Watson, Jr., and died Nov. 1814.

3. Ezekiel, Jr., b Aug. 25, 1733, m. 1761, Susannah Congdon, Recruiting officer (war of the Revolution) one of the Four Assistant Judges of the State Courts 1790 to 1794, 1799 to 1801, died August 8, 1814.

4. Mary, b Feb. 20, 1740, d single.

5. Eliza b June 4, 1742, m. — and died June 9, 1777, leaving two sons and three daughters.

6. George, b July 2, 1745, m. Mary Reynolds.

7. David, b Feb. 15, 1747, died young.

8. Nicholas b May 29, 1749, m. Martha Champin.

9. Peleg b Nov. 24, 1750, m. 1783, Isabella Watson, who died May 19, 1783.

10. Hannah Clarke, and died 1818.

11. Jeffrey b 1755, m. Mary Hammond and died before 1788.

12. Oliver b 1757, never married, died Nov. 23, 1853.

13. Jesse b — died April 14, 1767.

Philadelphia's Troubles.

Philadelphia's town meeting five nights ago was a fairly representative assembly of the solid men of the town. It is true that some opulent Philadelphians, whose business interests make the good-will of the powers that be a matter of importance to them, stayed away. They also said "No" when asked to sanction the putting of their names on the roll of vice-presidents. Their behavior is described as prudent or cowardly, according to the commentator's point of view.

The town meeting, as our readers know, called upon Mayor Ashbridge to arrange at once for an open public investigation of John Wanamaker's story of the visit of Director English and the commissioners of city property to his private business office by a committee of five, to be appointed (one investigator apiece) by the town meeting's chairman and the presidents of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Trades' League, Commercial Exchange and Manufacturers' Club. It also adopted certain resolutions. One of these declared that Wanamaker's story, if true, discloses "gross outrage upon a private citizen, an intolerable abuse of power and influence, and a grave menace to the rights and liberties of America." This is not an overstatement. Wanamaker's story is that English told him that he (Wanamaker) had been shadowed by detectives in this country and in Europe, and that affidavits had been accumulated, and that they would be made public if he did not at once muzzle his son's newspaper. In another resolution the town meeting told the mayor that, if English and his companion really did what Wanamaker

says they did, "the honor of the city requires that their positions shall be immediately vacated."

For Mayor Ashbridge it is now a choice between taking the risks of the open investigation demanded by the town meeting and risking the risks of setting the town meeting and public opinion at defiance. The day Wan